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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

SATURDAY MAY 12, 1894.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS SATURDAY. Manatoka Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows'

Hall.

Richmond Lodge, International Association of Machinists, Eagle Hall.

Enterprise Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Excursion to Williamsburg by ladies of

Second Presbyterian church. Richmond College vs. Randolph-Macon. West-End Park.

West-End Park.
Meeting of Manchester Grays, Mayor's
Court-room.
Excursion to West Point by Jefferson
Beneficial and Social Society.

NO COXEVISM IN THE SOUTH. A few days back the New York Even-

ing Post, remarking on the fact that no Coxeyism had developed in the South,

lating their readers over the fact that there has not been a single outbreak of Coxeyism in all that section of the country. Various causes have conspired to bring about this result. One is the fact is little diversification of inthat there is little diversification of in-dustry, and that the suspension of manu-facturing has not set adrift a great many men who formerly were employed regu-larly. Another is the natural conserva-tism of a region where conditions have changed less than in other parts of the country, and where consequently public sentiment from severely upon any va-riation from the regular routine. The alriation from the regular foutine. The almost entire absence of foreigners is another element in the matter. The negroes,
who might furnish the material for 'industrial armies' if left to themselves,
would not be permitted by the whites
to organize. Then, too, the South has
suffered less from the hard times of the past year than any other section. The proportion of business failures has been incommonly small, and while the price of cotton has been very low, it is easier for the one-crop farmer to get along un-der such conditions in the milder climate of the South than for the wheat farmer of the colder States in the Northwest. The absence of Coxeyism in the South is a sign of relatively greater comfort in that part of the country."

The Post is very far from getting at the bottom of the matter. It makes a curious melange of things that are true and false, but none of which, either the true or the false, have any real relation to the matter in hand. It is very true, for instance, that fewer men have been thrown out of employment in the South through recent events than in the North; nevertheless, a very large body has been thrown out of employment here. It is entirely true that the people here are naturally conservative, but nowhere on the earth was such an entire change in the life of a people worked by a single event as the war worked in the South. It is preposterous to say that the whites would interfere with the negroes if they desired to form industrial organizations. The negroes of the South form any sort of organizations that they choose with the entire consent and approval of the white people, and there is not a negro in the cities or towns that does not belong to one sort of organization or another.

It may be, and probably is true, that the South has suffered less from the hard times than other parts of the country, but that is because of the conservatism of the people, the inability of those without credit to get in debt, and the aversion to debt of those who are pros-

The Post is all off in its estimate of taxes him two per cent. on \$16,000. the situation. General Gordon gave the true explanation of it in the Senate on Thursday when he said it proceeded from | while a man with an income of \$29,000 our people having been always educated in the idea that the Government was man's sense of justice makes him intheir servant instead of themselves being children of the Government. All through the North, and the Northwest the doctrine has been always more or less inculcated that the great central Government was an immense tower of strength. on which all the people of the State could lean, and which was quite able and willing to furnish a support to all. This is at the bottom of their protective tariff idea and of all the other ideas by which they encourage citizens to look to the Government for aid and assistance. Naturally, therefore, Coxey comes to Washington asking the Government to give his tramps employment at \$4 for an eighthour day of work, when private men will all civilized peoples and is expressed in only give them \$3 for a ten-hour day. the Latin maxim, de minimis lex non Coxey reasons, very naturally, that if a New England manufacturer can come to Washington and get his Government to make laws that will put money into his that the first objections urged should pocket one of his tramps has a right to ask the Government to make laws that posed, then let it be imposed on all inwill put money into his pocket.

The southern man has been taught, though, that it is a total abuse and perversion of the power of the Government for it to put money into the pocket of any one, and it is because he has been reared with this idea always in his mind that there is no Coxeyism in the South. The South is the conservative influence and the balance-wheel in this nation's should make her rich men pay as much

affairs, and, notwithstanding its present of the taxes as we can, we do not think foolish demand for cheap money, it is that a suggestion worth a moment of a exercising the best influence for good decest or intelligent man's attention. in the country that the country knows at That is an argument which considers

ANOTHER WORD ON SENATORS.

to the Senate. The Baltimore Sun fur-

nished a striking illustration of the truth

of this a day or so back. It is well

known that Senator Gorman, the master

machine politician of this country, was

the head and front of the new modifi-

cations of the tariff bill that changed it

into practically another McKinley bill.

The Sun had a number of representatives of favored industries in Baltimore interviewed about these changes, and all

of them expressed a spirit of deep grati-

tude to Senator Gorman for the increased

measure of "protection" which the

changes already made had given them,

and that would be given them by the

still further changes that they expected him to secure. This tells the whole tale. Gorman can, of course, drawn on these

people for large contributions to his cam-

paign fund, and with these he will de-

bauch Maryland's elections and secure his

return to the Senate. What does he care

whether the people of the United States

get a reduction in the cost of what they

have to buy, or whether they do not, so

long as he can keep his seat in the

The money which United States sena-

tors get from trusts and monopolies in return for legislation which they secure

for them, and government "patronage"

controlled by them, are the serious menace to our institutions. The latter is as

baleful in its tendencies as the former.

On the 5th of May, 1894, the Senate

spent five hours in executive session

over a personal squabble between the

two senators from Florida, the one sup-

porting and the other opposing a nomi-

nation made by the President for the

office of internal revenu collector at

Jacksonville. And what was at stake

in the contest? Nothing but the question

whether Senator Call should have a tooter

in the Jacksonville collector or Senator

Pasco should have one. It was nothing

but whether one or the other should have

an agency by which he could operate on

the Florida Legislature in future sena-

torial elections. The public business

was of no consequence whatever compar-

ed with this. The Constitution should

be amended so as to have the senators

THE OBJECTIONS TO THE INCOME

TAX.

We have on several occasions stated

the grounds of our objection to the bill

pending before Congress which provides

for an income tax, but many persons

have not seen those objections, and we

have been repeatedly asked recently what

they were. We shall, therefore, restate

An income tax is one that is most

objectionable in its nature, and it should

never be laid unless there is some over-

whelming public necessity for it. To de-

termine what the tax is to be the citi-

zen's private affairs must be pryed into in a most offensive and objectionable way. Considerations of this sort must, of

course, yield to public necessity, but they

are important considerations that wise

rulers will respect unless there is some

real public necessity which requires that

they should be set aside. No public neces-

sity exists in this country for their dis-

regard at this time. We can easily raise

all the revenue that the government wants

without an income tax. If it is imposed

at all it will be in obedience to the Popu-

list demand that wealthy men shall pay

more in proportion to the property they

own than less wealthy men pay in pro-

portion to that owned by them. This

principle is most victous and will lead

to untold evils if it finds a place in our

Our next objection is that we must rely

upon the testimony of the tax-payer him-

self to ascertain what the income is.

The temptation to conceal the true in-

come is one which many men will be un-

able to resist. It would be a law then

encouraging perjury and fraud. All that

we have said above equally applies here.

These objections apply to any income

tax at all. But our real objection is to

the income tax now proposed. That ex-

empts all incomes under \$4,000 and imposes

a tax of two per cent, on all income that

is over and above \$4,000. It does not tax

all of the income of a man whose receipts

are \$20,000. It exempts \$4,000 to him and

Now the result of this is that a man

with an income of \$3,999 pays no tax,

pays \$320 of tax. Is this right? Every

stantly reply that it is not right or just.

There can be but one just principle for

imposing taxes, and that is to require

all men to pay alike, and where that

principle is departed from there is just

But it is replied that whenever an in-

come tax has been imposed small incomes

have always been exempted. The answer

to that is this: Incomes may properly be

exempted from taxation if they are so

small that the tax on them would pro-

duce no substantial results. To tax such

would only cause vexation and annoyance

without producing revenue. The princi-

ple is one known to the jurisprudence of

If Congress should think a public ne-

cessity exists that makes it imperative

be set aside and an income tax be im-

comes alike, except those so small that

no revenue would come from them, and

we will raise no objection. What we

object to is imposing it upon those whose

incomes are more than \$4,000, while those

whose incomes are less are wholly ex-

As for the argument that as the North

gets all the pensions, we of the South

empted.

complaint and discontent.

theory of government.

them this morning.

elected by direct vote of the people,

United States Senate?

government a huge game of bargains, log-rolling, and swaps. We must submit to our fate in the matter of pensions. We took our chances in war, and lost, and one of A day or so back we devoted an article the penalties of unsuccessful war is that to the idea that the menace to the inthe soldiers of the vanquished get no penstitutions of this Government lies in the sions, while they must help to pay pencatering of United States senators to the monopolies in their States. They secure sions to the soldiers of the conqueror. This is the fate of war, and the more their monopolies beneficial legislation, in resignedly we submit to it the more honreturn for which the monopolies contriborable our position will be. But we have ute large sums of money to the senators' ne sort of moral right, because this is campaign fund with which the senators debauch the elections of the Legislaour unhappy fate, to permit it to goad tures, and thus secure their re-election us into taking part in an act which we

> sevies and secure the respect of others. EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

know to be unjust. We must bear our

burden and act justly also. By such a

line of conduct alone can we respect our-

New York Sun: The half-mile foot race between two octogenarians at Loganport, Ind., was a sporting event of rare inter-est. The elder of the contestants had reached the age of cighty-six, and it was by only a few seconds that he lost the race, the purse of \$100, and the champion race, the purse of \$100, and the champion-ship of the Hoosier State, all of which were won by a rival who was but little younger. Time, 5:48. We could wish that the older man, Purcell, had won, though we are not sorry that it was the better man, Simons, who won. We have in New York a lot of spry and respected citi-zens, who are over eighty, and if Simons chooses to come here and issue a chal-lenge to an octogenarian foot race, he may be able to get up a match. If we may be able to get up a match. If we had an event of the kind here, the gate noney would fill a box.

New York Times: There is nothing to New York Pimes: There is notating to be gained for the cause of municipal reform by wild denunciations of Taumany Hall as a den of theves. It is much more useful to consider calmly the causes of its existence and the elements of its strength and of its weakness as an organization. If it were a mere ag-gregation of incompetent and dishonest men, bent upon plundering the com-munity for their own profit, it would never have gained its present ascendency. munity that has submitted to its rule.

of the most perfect examples of a skill fully-managed organization based upon principles and maintained by methods that are the very opposite of Democratic It owes its existence to the fact that is the administration of this municipality there is a vast field of employment, power, and of the exploitation of fund open to the occupation of those who should be skillful and persistent enough to enter in and possess it.

New York World: Senator Mills ! right in what he says of the measur which is presented to the Senate and the country as a tariff bill. The measure i not an answer to Democratic pledge: It is a humiliating and abject surrende a half-dozen McKinleyites masquerading

as Democrats.

It is a bill of which the great majority of the party not only in the country but in Congress are ashamed. It canno done its best against the agents of trusts it found in is own ranks.

Breckinridge's Contest.

The congressional contest in the Sevent Kentucky district attracts the attention of citizens of every State. Colonel Breck-inridge goes before his people for their indorsement and their vindication of hi endorsement and their vindication of his past course. He has a big job on his hands. The leading moral elements of society—preachers and the women—are against him, Colonel Breckinridge professes to have repented of his wickedness, and Christianity inculcates the duty of forgiveness. But the true penitent should at least show a little modesty, and not expect his fellow-citizens again to elethey would very likely resent outside in-terference. Still, we cannot forbear exelection of Colonel Breckinridge to a seat in Congress would be little short of a national calamity.-Lynchburg Advance.

Spell-Bound by the Sirce, The Wytheville Journal of the 10th

thus concludes an editorial decrying the success of a certain class of sensationa

a small country paper that entices us fools into a kind of malstrom from which there seems to be no deliverance, and here we go bobbing around year by year spell-bound by the siren tongue of our own conceited vanity, which threatens substance as well as our brains."

Acquitted on One Indictment,

The Cadot case was again called at I clock yesterday morning before Judge 8. B. Witt in the Hustings Court, but considerable time elapsed in ascertaining whether Juror H. M. Glenn had sufficient y recovered to stand the fatigue of the morning, but subsequently had another attack of cramps, and Judge Witt was about to adjourn the court over unti-Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when Col-Spotswood arose and asked for a verdic

The jury agreeing to the same, Clerk Lawton wrote a verdict to that effect, which was signed by Foreman Wren, Judge Witt thanked the jury for their faithfulness and discharged them for th term. The indictment of which Mr. Cadot was acquitted was that of embezzling \$754 collected from A. Girolami, and al-leged to be due the Live Oak Distillery Company, of Cincinnati.

There are five more indictments pend-ing against Mr. Cadot. On Monday morning the prosecution will probably call the case of Gonnella Bros., wherein the accused is charged with embezzling \$20 The books of the company alleged that this firm owes \$1.192.69. The amount named in the indictment is for the last purchase A new jury will be summoned for Mon-

A Pleasant Day,

Those who visit the Exposition Grounds for the First Squadron of Cavalry have been perfecting their arrangements for weeks to have a programme of instruction and amusement. The prizes are so handsome that keen interest is taken in the different events, and every one will be sought after and fought for with all the determination that our troopers pos-sess. After the bicycle races pigeon-shoot, tilting and other races the day will close with a cavalry skirmish, charg and sham-battle, which will prove ex-citing and enjoyable. The price of admission is fifty cents for adults and half price for the little ones, who will hugely enjoy the entire performance. Wagons will run from the corner of Eighth and Broad directly into the grounds, putting off the passengers at the grand stand.

Contesting the Will.

The suit of Cornelia R. Shields vs. Overton Harris and others, was begun before the special grand jury of the Henrico Circuit Court yesterday morning.

In November last Major Alfred W. Shields died at his residence in the county. By the provisions of the will left by him, dated August 19, 1893, the bulk of the estate, which is valued at hetween twenty and twenty are transfer for the county. Sarsaparilia, all from reliable, grateful people. They tell the start for the county and twenty are transfer for the county for the county

versity of Virginia. The Henrico farm with improvements, etc., was left to Over-ton Harris and his wife, colored people who had, it is said, attended Major

Shields during his illness.

Miss Cornelia R. Shields, sister of the decased, and between whom and her brother there had been an estrangement for some time, which difference, it is alleged, however, was settled before the death, contests the will on the ground that Major Shields was mentally incapa-

bie, on account of physical conditions brought on by excesses.

The contestant's counsel are Messrs.
Edgar Allen, Courtney and Patterson, and Judge Edmund Waddill. The defendants are represented by Messrs. Hill Carter, Christian & Christian, and J. R. V. Daniel.

On a Tour of Inspection,

A number of gentlemen from Baltimore, members of the Court-House Commismembers of the Court-House Commission of that city, arrived here yesterday morning over the Richmond and Danville railroad from West Point. They came upon the invitation of General R. Snowden Andrews, of the Westham Granite Company, to inspect the quarries at Granite and to examine the City Hall, which is built of the granite furnished

by the company in question.

On their arrival in this city the visitors were taken to Granite in a special car by a shifting engine. They returned to Richmond in the afternoon and visited the City Hall. The party stopped over-

the City Hall. The party stopped over-night at the Exchange Hotel, and will this morning return to Baltimore. The following is a list of the visitors: Judge Henry D. Harlan, General Felix Angus and Mr. James E. Tate, of the Court-House Compulsion. City Beginter. Angus and air. James L. Tate, of the Court-House Commission: City Register Robb, representing Mayor Latrobe; Col-onel H. T. Douglas, chief of the Batti-more Topographical Survey; Mr. A. Leslie Duvail, assistant city commission City Councilman Martin B. Brown, Mr. Otis C. Brownley, secretary to the Court-House Commission, and Messrs, Matthew Gault, Frank T. Redwood, George S. Andrews and General Andrews.

More Orders for Our Locomotive Works, Mr. W. R. Trigg, who went to New York to see Mr. Samuel Spencer, president and receiver of the Richmond and Dan-ville railroad, about an order fro locomotives, telegraphed his company yes-day that he had received an order for two locomotives, the duplicates of those ecently built, and hoped to get twelve

one it is-both of the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Richmond and Danville Ohio and the Richmond and Padron-Railroad Companies to give their patron-age to the manufacturers along their lines whenever they can, and so not only to create business for themselves, but make friends with their patrons.

cords which are nearer to the Richmond than to any other locomotive works, there would be in this city a locomotive establishment second only to the Bald-

Mr. Charles E. Ellison's tobacco fac-tory at Twenty-eighth and Main streets tory at Twenty-eighth and Main Streets was entered by burglars on Thursday night, who effected an entrance by breaking the lock of the basement door. The marauders then ascended to the office on the second floor, through a trandoor in the floor, which had been left professioned.

A drawer in the desk of Mr. John A drawer in the desk of Mr. John W.Buchanan, manager of the factory, was prized open and a small sum of money and a lot of postage stamps taken therefrom. The fron safe in the office was also tampered with, but it is evident that the thieves were bunglers at this work, as they soon gave it up. All the lead pipe on the premises was cut and carried off.

The case was reported to Detective John Hall, who is now at work on it.

The docket in the white chamber yes-terday was small and quickly disposed of by his Honor.

of by his Honor.

An attachment was issued for Willle Minor Booth, against whom D. Weinstein preferred the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and who falled to ap-pear. The accused indignantly denied the asked the justice to clear her character accused declares that she will produce evidence that will be in complete refuta-tion when the case is called for examina-

Committee on Health.

The Committee on Health held an ad-journed meeting yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock in room No. II of the City Hall and disposed of a good deal of routine The contract for painting the crematory

and stables was awarded to Mr. Cheat-

chase a mule and four carts for the use of the department.

Dr. Oppenhimer was authorized by the

committee to push the work of raising the stack of the crematory as rapidly

Rev. Sam Small,

Rev. Sam Small will preach in this city on next Sunday on three differenoccusions. At 11 o'clock in the morning he will occupy the pulpit of Park-Place church; at 3 P. M. he will speak to the public at the Mozar: Academy of Music and at night will preach at Union-Station

He will deliver a lecture at the Mozart Academy of Music on Monday night entitled "From the Bar-Room to the Pul

Rapid 'Cyclers,

wheelmen, made a run to Yellow Taverr Thursday night. They left Richmond bout 9:30 and spent nearly an hour a the Tavern, returning, the trip from Yellow

A few of the members of the Rich-mond 'Cycle Club, with some invited

Tavern to Richmond was made in eighteer The club expects to make a similar trip to-night. All members of the club and their friends are cordially invited.

Young Binford Wins

The debate of the Philologian Society of Richmond College for a gold medato the member who had made the great est improvement in debate during the session, took place Thursday night.

Mr. Jesse Hinton Binford, the eighteen-year-old son of Captain W. J. Binford member of the House of Delegates from Henrico, was awarded the medal. Mr. Binford is one of the most promising young men at college.

Two New Convicts

Sheriff Samuel Hart, of Nottoway county, called at the Capitol yesterday, after deivering at the penitentiary James White, sentenced to three years' impri-sonment for horse stealing, and Andrew Davenport, sentenced to eighteen years for burglary

Bood's Cures. In saying that Hood's Sarsaparilla cure

In saying that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, its proprietors make no idle or extravagant cinim. The advertising of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason, because it is true; it always appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people, and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements, which, in the financial world, would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

Read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla, all from reliable, grateful people.

sand dollars, was bequeathed to the Uni- THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT. Dress Reform-Its Connection With Physical Culture and Prize Fighting,



Whether the impetus given to physical culture and athletics generally is, as some assert, little to the interest propriate fighting and fighters, is a question not

n my province to discuss.

If so, then the world will be indebted to the ex-champions and to the future champions for the good health of coming generations. It is beginning the education of future grandsons with their

cation of future grandsons with their grandfathers in good earnest.

If this is not the cause then the world must look further for its benefactors, but the result remains the same.

"Know thyself" was said by a very wise man, but it has taken centuries to make the human race understand it. I heard a man say the other day that he had no doubt that he could have added a cubit to his stature had he known when he was growing what he known now about he was growing what he knows now about

physical development.

However, it is not men but women, who have profited most thereby. The movement toward dress reform is gradually gaining ground, and the small waists which were once considered such a mark which were once consuered such a mark of beauty are no longer admired.

The corset has not yet been driven of the field, and probably will not be for many decades, but it has relaxed its grip on women's vitals to an amazing

tions sufficiently to resort to artifice and all manner of sham to produce the effect of a tiny waist, but this, in woman's province, is considered not only legitimate

but the height of art.

Other women prefer to revert to the original type as nearly as possible and try to follow the outlines of the natural

try to follow the outdies human figure, than which artists say nothing on earth is more perfect.

In doing this it is impossible to preserve the old line of demarkation between waist and skirt, for this style is an artificial device suited only to the A jacket something like that shown in

the picture is well suited to a human figure in the native state. The jacket is made of bordered goods, with the edges turned together in the back, and running into points at the bottom. The same edge trims the cape-like arrangement which falls over the shoulders. The dress here is made of embroidered wool goods, but it would be a very pretty way to make a bordered gingham.

I wenty Bays Too Previous.

The Boston Daily Traveler, of Thursday, has the following:
"The Confederate Soldiers' statue is to be unveiled on Libby Hill to-day. The figure is that of a Confederate sentry standing erect and looking straight forward is of colorad and straight forward in the confederate sentry standing erect and looking straight forward is of colorad and straight forward in the confederate sentry standing erect and looking straight forward in the colorad and straight forward in the colorad straight forward straig ward, is of colossal size, fully sixteen feet from base to chapeau. This Confed-

Captain I. Hirshberg, of the chemical engine, has tendered his resignation. His of the Board of Fire Commissioners on Monday evening.



Mr. E. B. Chichester

Blessed by Hood's

The Manager of a Lumber Co., Tells His Story.

'A year ago last spring I was taken with sore areat and could not swallow or sleep. Later by head and face broke out with little pimples. felt dull and had no ambition to do anything did not care to cat, and what little I did en did me no good. I am six feet, one inch tal and only weighed 157 pounds. The first bottle

Hood's sarsarilla Cures of Hood's Sarsaparilla made such a change

me, I was surprised at myself. I have a nur er of men working here and I got them to tak it, and now I do not go to town but what some one wants me to bring back a supply of Hood: sarsaparilla. Well, now as to myself, I am or the fourth bottle. Today I can get out and do my kind of work and feel good. I weigh 15 pounds and am gaining flesh every day. What I cat tastes good and I am Enjoying the Best of Health,

etter than I have been for years. I recon mend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all for it was blessing to me." EMORY B. CHICHESTER Manager of Tuscaloosa Lumber Co., Hull, Ala

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation.

6 POUNDS GRANULATED SU-O GAA for Sugar-Cured Shoulders, per pound... Switzer Cheese, best on the market, per pound...

Sweet Oranges, per dozen 20
3 cans Best Corn for 25
Silver King Minnesota Patent Family
Flour, per barrel 85.75
Of per sack 25
Roasted Coffee, better than Arbuckle's, per pound 22
Best City Meal, per bushel 58
S. ULLMAN'S SON,
"Phone 316 1820-1822 east Main street.

THE TOWER.

22-inch BLACK FIGURED CHINA SILKS, regular retail price 75c.; Saturday 100 FANCY METAL BELT BUCKLES,

100 FANCY METAL BELT BUCKLES, regular price 50c.; Saturday price 5c.
LADIES' BLACK HOSE, full regular made, Hermsdorf dye, regular price 22c.; Saturday price 17c.
500 pieces of RIBBON in all widths and colors, cream and black, from the late trade sale, in moire, satin, and grossgrain; also, BELTING by the yard.
LADIES' BLACK and TAN GLOVES, regular price 5c.; Saturday price 15c. LADIES' BLACK and TAN GLOVES, regular price 25c.; Saturday price 15c. SILK JERSEY MITTS, regular price 25c.; Saturday price 15c. LADIES' DUCK SUITS, regular price 25c.; Saturday price 32.50. LADIES' BLACK HOSE, drop stitch, regular price 35c.; Saturday price 25c. GENT'S TECK TIES, regular price 40c.; Saturday price 25c. Saturday price 25c.

GENT'S LAUNDERED PERCALE
SHIRTS, regular price 65c.; Saturday

price 39c.

LADIES' RIBBED SHIRTS, regular price 20c.; Saturday price 10c.

LADIES' LISLE RIBBED SHIRTS, regular price 20c.; Saturday price 10c.

LADIES' LISLE RIBBED SHIRTS, regular price 45c.; Saturday price 20c.

LADIES' WHITE KID GLOVES, \$1.

LADIES' CHEMISETTES, 25 and 25c.; in colors, plain white and pleated bosom, turn-down and standing collars.

LADIES' BLACK, CREAM, WHITE, TAN, and PEARL GRAY SILK GLOVES, 50c. pair—the best Glove in Richmond for the money.

FANS from Ic. to \$5.
PARCHMENT JAPANESE FANS, 5, 8, PARCHMENT ADVANCE.

PARCHMENT ADVANCE.

FIRE SCREENS, 121-2, 20, and 25c.

SUMMER VENTILATING CORSETS, regular price 75c.; Saturday price 50c.

RUSSO CREAM, when used in combination with RUSS POLISH, gives perfect satisfaction; price, Cream and Polish, 18c.

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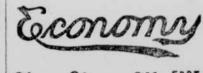
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